

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.									
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.									
columns	width	square	width	columns	width	square	width	columns	width
One insertion...	1 00	1 25	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	10	10
One month...	4 00	5 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35	35
Two months...	4 00	5 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	40	40
Three months...	5 00	6 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50	50
Six months...	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	60	60
One year...	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	70	70

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LII.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

NUMBER 12.

County and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICES.

Circuit Judge	Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Commonwealth's Attorney	George T. Halbert.
County Judge	Hon. J. C. Sumrall.
County Clerk	George W. Sulser.
County Attorney	T. W. Clegg.
Sheriff	F. M. Weston.
Assessor	S. L. Grant.
Justices of the Peace	J. L. Hunt.
Coroner	M. T. Cockrell.
Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October. Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.	
CITY OFFICES.	
Major—William P. Coone.	
Marshal—Henry Johnson.	
Deputy Marshal	C. B. Warbington.
Clark—W. T. Payne.	
Treasurer—W. M. Davis.	
Assessor—J. L. Hunt.	
Collector—M. McCardle.	
Water Commissioner	
Wood and Coal Inspector	Wm. Davis.
Market Master—Wm. Edmunds.	
Alms House—Keepers—W. M. Davis.	
City Undertakers—Ston & Collins.	
MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.	
President—Robert A. Cochran.	
First Ward—W. S. Bridges.	
Second Ward—R. A. Cochran.	
Third Ward—R. M. Duke.	
Fourth Ward—J. W. Jackson.	
Fifth Ward—J. W. Vanden.	
Wm. Ireland.	
MASONIC DIRECTORY.	
Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar	
Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.	
M. H. Smith, Commander.	
J. B. Gibson, Recorder.	
Maysville Council, No. 36, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.	
Wm. P. Coone, P. J. G. M.	
A Billstine, Recorder.	
Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.	
W. N. Howe, H. P.	
J. B. Gibson, Secretary.	
Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.	
W. N. Howe, W. M.	
J. B. Gibson, Secretary.	
Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.	
Geo. J. Hancock, W. M.	
J. W. Alexander, Secretary.	
Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications, ca., or after full moon, in every month.	
Jas. S. Bratton, W. M.	
Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary.	
CHURCH DIRECTORY.	
Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor.	
Service Lord's at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.	
Sunday School at 9 o'clock p. m.	
Prayer Meeting, 7 o'clock p. m.	
Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor.	
Services alternate Sunday at their church building on Court street, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m.	
Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.	
Prayer Meeting, 7 o'clock p. m.	
M. E. Church, South—Rev. J. Rand, Pastor.	
Services Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.	
Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.	
Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.	
M. E. Church, North—Rev. H. J. Perry, Pastor.	
Services Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.	
Sunday School at 9 o'clock p. m.	
Church of the Nazarene—Rev. R. H. Weller.	
Services Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.	
Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.	
Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.	
St. Olaf's Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor.	
Services Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.	

NEWS ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a new mania has sprung up among the ladies of Edinburgh, a fancy for learning to cook.

An English writer says "it was with 'Swamp Angels,' otherwise cannon of tremendous calibre that General Grant battered down the city of Petersburg, Virginia.

In London, 1867, it received 6,074 horses to convey 39,000,000 passengers in omnibuses; while in New York 4,380 horses carried 78,000,000 passengers in cars.

He whom God protects, to him even a spider's web becomes a wall; but from whom he withdraws His hands, unto him thick walls become as cobwebs.

HALF a million dollars' worth of cotton is said to be lying in the fields of the region tributary to Memphis, which cannot be picked for want of labor.

In 1825, there were indicted for crimes punishable with death, in France, 930 persons, of whom 134 were condemned; in 1833, in France 50 persons to be beheaded; in 1837, only 33; in 1858, 38; in 1859, 36.

A LITTLE boy in Denver being told by his mother that God would not forgive him if he did something, answered: "Yes, he would do—God likes to forgive little boys—that's what he's for."

In Calhoun county, Ala., a negro committed suicide by drinking a quart of lye. The first instance on record of a colored person dying by his own hand, and the first case where lye ever had any effect on a Radical. The world moves.

A WEALTHY New Yorker, say the German papers, offered Dr. von Graefe, the eminent German oculist, some time ago, ten thousand dollars, if he would come to New York for a short time and treat his eyes, but the doctor politely refused to accept the offer.

New York papers give an account of a man in Queen's County, in that State, who was seized with hydrocephalus, and it becoming impossible to relieve him, "it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering his brain feathers."

A YOUNG married couple in a Wisconsin town lately began housekeeping, and the first purchases of the head of the family at the village grocery were: Five cents worth of soda, five cents worth of salt, two cents worth of pepper, one cent's worth of chewing-gum and twelve cents' worth of soap.

A PRIVATE letter from Washington, says: "I have seen and talked with Revels. He is a likely boy enough, but neither so intelligent or so handsome as the waiter who attends our table at the Elbitt House. I asked him how he liked being Senator. 'Well, sir,' he said, 'it ain't no better than preachin' except the pay, and I'm feared that'll git me into such extravagant habits that times'll go hard with me when I have to go out and root for myself."

In a recent letter Florence Nightingale expresses a whole volume thus: "As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed at present, viz. Teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work—(the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving). If a thief's or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount, he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his sustenance out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then, perhaps, learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Fashion Gossip.

We are apt to dilate on the changeableness of fashion, to lament the decay of national costumes, and wonder how it is that society will not be content without continually changing the mode of its dress. Where the national costume remains, their life is sure to be monotonous; changes will be few and far between, improvements slow to come, prejudices slow to go. To dwellers in cities may this idea be exemplified by even a momentary consideration of the unchangeable style of clothing which our country folk have worn for years innumerable. The same cut of coat, the same plain make of dresses, whether of silk or calico, the same material, and the same colors. The adornments of one generation pass to the next, and the quiet minds of the possessors are content to abide by the ancient customs of their parents; and, furthermore, are they content to know nothing beyond their fathers' or mothers' field of experience. But more to be wondered at is the pertinacity with which certain sects or people the Quakers, for instance—have maintained, without alteration, variation or amendment, the simple and unpretentious mode of attire adopted by the founders of their society, scores of years ago. Their habitation of large and flourishing cities, where changes of all sorts and kinds may daily be chronicled, affects them not, and the will doubtless adhere to the drab coats and short-waited dresses, broad-brimmed hats and coal-cutted shaped bonnets.

"Till suns shall rise and set no more."

As there are exceptions to every rule our "Friends" must come in this category. We do not cite these in any spirit of ridicule, but merely mention them as a real cause of wonder in living where changes are constantly going on without being themselves affected in the slightest. In great cities and growing towns fashion shares the general restlessness of the day. We move about as in a previous period of our history, and our fashions move likewise with unprecedented frequency. The same mechanical power which permits rapid locomotion gives us the cheap and varied fabrics which aid these frequent changes, and there is something in these variations of fashion which suits the present as they could have suited no previous time. Further remarks the same writer whom we quote above: "Considering the present aspect of fashion we may safely conclude that there has never been a time when there was a greater variation than within the memory of the present generation. The changes have succeeded each other with such rapidity that whole series of new ones have rushed in before the old ones have had time to die out; and so at length we have a mixture of many fashions, producing so much variety of costume that we may wear almost anything we like and not be remarkable. In fact, the excess of changeableness appears to be bringing about its own cure. Before, when each season had some one all-prevailing fashion, to avoid that fashion was to be marked, and consequently nearly every one felt compelled to bow to the queen of the hour, were it towering bonnet or billowy crinoline, and to yield individuality to the dominant taste of the multitude. Thus fashion forced its restless moods on willing and unwilling alike; caring not for repose itself, it sought to leave no chance of repose to any one. Now, however, when it has, as it were, run itself out of breath, individual taste may seize an opportunity to assert itself." Our ladies may wear long dresses or short dresses, high-peaked or low-crowned hats, and bonnets large or small, and no one will care. But three things need be considered—expense, convenience, and good taste, the last point involving the selection of colors which are at the same time becoming and mutually harmonious. Never before, in the history of *le beau monde*, has there been the same license for the exercise of taste, and for the consideration of convenience. Surely, then, this is the appointed moment to secure abundant variety in society, at the same time that we secure repose for ourselves, since every one may be different, while each may have a style suitable to herself.

TRIMMINGS FOR WASH DRESSES.

Among the prominent trimmings for wash dresses the coming season, we would mention the Hamburg insertion, an inch wide, attached to a plaited frill of cambric; machine-tucked bands of fine cambric, like China crimp, but without its "crinkle." "Capaile," a double-faced twilled ribbon, is also new. Our ladies, however, pass these novelties by and give their preference to time-tried fabrics, like the thick, rich gros grain. Strings for use on bonnets will not be more than two inches in width.

FLOWERS.

A great proportion of the importation of flowers show the large-sized, full blown roses of various shades and color known to nature or art. In regard to shade, the most capricious taste cannot fail to be suited. Fashion has ordained that the white rose, tea rose, and China rose with autumn-tinted leaves, shall be the flowers of the season, but those who have reluctantly set themselves against the mandates of fashion, have green, violet, carnation, and even black roses. Lace and straw bonnets may also be ornamented with unripe wheat, clusters of leaflets, unblown rosebuds, mosses and feathered grass of the pale and yellow green shade.

ORNAMENTS.

There has been a heavy importation of flowers for round hats. Among other ornaments may be noted the beautifully tinted feathers from the peacock's throat, and black feathered aigrettes. An immense variety of jet ornaments are also displayed, such as large slides of polished jet, finely cut bales like the ear-drops now worn, and tall aigrettes of large beads on slender, quivering stems, which will be much worn on round hats. For the purpose of securing the square veil we spoke of last week, we have jet marguerites and balls, forming heads of long hairpins, which are sold in Paris.

The question, has Crinoline been discarded? is just now a very natural inquiry, owing to the fact that many of our would-be fashionables have for the time discarded it. We are happy to say that so far, it has not disappeared, nor is there any prospect of its disappearing. We can hardly remember a time when something was not worn as a substitute for the hoop-skirt, and far less comfort than is now experienced. The great weight of the number of skirts, before necessary to be worn, is obviated, which is a great item in the health of the wearer. The coming warm weather makes the hoop-skirt a necessity, and it is to be hoped it will continue to reign with all, and more than all its present popularity. How to dress girls which are at the same time becoming and mutually harmonious. Never before, in the history of *le beau monde*, has there been the same license for the exercise of taste, and for the consideration of convenience. Surely, then, this is the appointed moment to secure abundant variety in society, at the same time that we secure repose for ourselves, since every one may be different, while each may have a style suitable to herself.

A NOVELTY in ribbon this spring is called crepe ribbon, possessing a thick, soft finish, like China crimp, but without its "crinkle." "Capaile," a double-faced twilled ribbon, is also new. Our ladies, however, pass these novelties by and give their preference to time-tried fabrics, like the thick, rich gros grain. Strings for use on bonnets will not be more than two inches in width.

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A LOUISIANA planter delighted his hands last week by paying them in silver quarters. One old negro exclaimed: "Fredit money come and done gone, and greenbacks over in the wood were found nails, and a stone the size of a hen's egg. At 11 feet from the butt and 16 inches from the bark was found, standing upright, an old gun barrel, with the wood closely filling the tube.

Adams Versus Barnes.

One of the most conclusive arguments that we ever read is that of the sitting member of the Eighth Kentucky district against the claim of the contestant, S. M. Barnes. Both in the technicalities and in the facts, Mr. Adams has completely established his case. The Congressional law requires the contestant to serve notice in writing "within thirty days" after the board of canvassers have acted. The result was declared on the 30th of November, and the notice should have been served on the 29th of December. One witness swears the notice was delivered to W. H. Collins on the 31st of December, two days after the time allowed by law, and it never was served on Adams at all. But the facts also swamp Mr. Barnes. The official record shows a majority for Adams of 492. Barnes tried to prove illegal votes. Adams proves 13 more than Barnes. Barnes proves that French deserters voted for Adams. Adams proves a majority of 18 voted for Barnes. Barnes goes to the Irish railroad hands, who voted for Adams, and claims they were not voters, but fails to prove it. Adams does prove, however, by a judge, that "every one who was allowed to vote in said precinct was personally known to be a qualified voter, either by himself or his associate judge." Barnes relies on throwing out ex-rebel votes, but Adams shows the 1st article, 2d section, of the United States Constitution: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." As every ex-rebel enjoys the same privileges under the constitution of Kentucky as the Unionist, and as the general amnesty of July 4, 1865, rehabilitated every rebel soldier with all his political rights, even under the extreme view taken in the Sam McKeith case, Mr. Barnes has a very poor showing to throw out the few rebel votes which were cast for Adams. Barnes unfortunately objected to the legality of various precincts, because the polls were not held at the place designated by law. Adams proves similar errors in Barnes' precincts, which, if thrown out, would swell Adams' majority 150. Barnes relies upon four poll-books being returned unsealed. Adams proves by Barnes' friends that the poll-books were all fair. Barnes charged that a judge had abandoned his place, and wanted Adams' majority of 105 thrown out. Adams proves it was Barnes' judge who cleared out, and ridicules the idea that Barnes' friends could thus vitiate an election, especially as another friend of Barnes was appointed judge at once. Barnes was appointed judge at once. Barnes' friends say Barnes' friends that the poll-books were all fair. Barnes charged that a judge had abandoned his place, and wanted Adams' majority of 105 thrown out. Adams proves it was Barnes' judge who cleared out, and ridicules the idea that Barnes' friends could thus vitiate an election, especially as another friend of Barnes was appointed judge at once. Barnes' friends say Barnes' friends that the poll-books were all fair. Barnes charged that a judge had abandoned his place, and wanted Adams' majority of 105 thrown

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 20, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

A REVIEW OF THE HALBERT CASE.

We hold it to be the duty of a journalist to expose the corruptions of public officials—of judicial officers as well as of legislative bodies. The editor who screens, or fails to expose, when brought to his attention, the misconduct of his political associates, by so doing denies himself the right to assail his adversaries for similar acts. Upon this principle and this view of duty we have always acted.

Our personal relations with GEORGE T. HALBERT had always been pleasant, and we knew of nothing to his discredit, until November last, when a friend, voluntarily and without interrogation from us, called our attention to a charge which had been openly brought by THADDEUS C. CAMPBELL against the Prosecuting Attorney, and which had been the theme of discussion among members of the bar several weeks before the information was given to us. In effect the charge was, that HALBERT had been guilty of malfeasance in office in accepting from GEO. A. McMICLLAN ten dollars in consideration of the dismissal of two indictments against McMICLLAN in the Circuit Court.

We were as much grieved as shocked at this information, and while we felt compelled to make the exposure if the charge was true, we were unwilling to do so on any random talk which might possibly be unjust to HALBERT. We would not, therefore, allude to the matter until, at our request, our friend had gone to CAMPBELL and requested him to make a precisely accurate statement with the view to its publication in the EAGLE, cautioning him to say nothing he was not willing to swear to, informing him that his name would be given as authority for any statement he might make to be repeated to us, and admonishing him: if he was not willing to be given as the authority then to hold his peace and no publication would be made.

We did not believe that CAMPBELL, under such circumstances, make for publication a malicious and false statement to the injury of HALBERT, for which he might be made to suffer in pocket as well as in body.

After this interview between our friend and CAMPBELL, we wrote out the latter's statement as it was imparted to us by our friend. The proof of the printed copy of this statement was submitted to CAMPBELL, and after some unimportant corrections was pronounced by him to be correct, and was verified by our friend to be the statement made to him by CAMPBELL. After the statement was published in the EAGLE, CAMPBELL read it in our presence and said that he would swear to every word of it.

The statement was in substance this: That CAMPBELL had been informed by McMICLLAN that HALBERT was willing to dismiss the indictments against him for ten dollars, to be paid by McMICLLAN; that the next morning McMICLLAN informed CAMPBELL that the bargain with HALBERT had been made; that CAMPBELL himself saw McMICLLAN pay HALBERT a part of the money agreed upon, and that very soon after HALBERT had received the money from McMICLLAN he made a motion to dismiss the charges, stating that he had conversed with the witnesses and the charges could not be sustained.

In commenting upon this statement, we called upon Mr. HALBERT to exculpate himself if he could do so, offering the use of the EAGLE for his vindication. We sent a copy of the paper to him at Vancburg and another to his address at Greenup, and we have reason to believe that he saw and read the charges at Vancburg the day after their publication at Maysville. Several weeks passed before Mr. HALBERT was heard from, and then, and not until after he had several times been called upon for what he had to say, he published his statement in the *Bulletin*. In the meantime we had received what we deemed conclusive evidence of Mr. HALBERT's corruption in other cases, and we became thoroughly convinced of his guilt in the McMICLLAN as well as in the other cases.

We republished Mr. HALBERT's letter from the *Bulletin*. So far as it referred to the McMICLLAN case it was substantially thus: That he had dismissed the indictments because he thought they ought to be dismissed and not for a pecuniary consideration; that no promise to pay him money was made, and no understanding that money would be paid him was had, before the dismissal of the indictments; that McMICLLAN paid him some money after the indictments were dismissed, of his own accord and not in pursuance of any agreement to do so; that he accepted the money only as a part of the costs in the case.

We were not satisfied with Mr. HALBERT's defense. If we had previously doubted CAMPBELL, HALBERT's own letter would have satisfied us of his guilt. For, he was not entitled by law to receive any "costs" for himself in either case. He did not report to the Clerk or the Sheriff or to any other officer that any of their costs had been paid to him. He did not move that the cases be dismissed at the costs of McMICLLAN, as we learned from a number of members of the bar. He had no legal or moral right to demand or to receive any money from McMICLLAN for his action in the case, either as his part of a fine that had not been imposed or as costs. His receiving the money, which he confessed having done, was of itself evidence of corruption. And we did not believe, and we do not now believe, that McMICLLAN, who was in actual need of all the money he had or could get, either would have given or did give HALBERT, who is not an object of charity, one cent to which HALBERT had no legal or moral right, without a previous understanding to that effect. And the admitted facts of the payment and acceptance of the money under the circumstances, prove upon their own face that it was paid in consideration of the dismissal of the indictments and was accepted with that understanding and no other. Whether the payment was made after or before the act in consideration of which it was paid does not affect the case one iota.

A few days after the publication of HALBERT's letter, Mr. Campbell sent to us a statement in his own hand writing, and over his own name, which was published in the EAGLE and to the statement made to GOOGIN, we requested permission to go back before the Grand Jury on Thursday afternoon. This was conceded, and we were given just twenty minutes. In that time we read the printed statements of CAMPBELL and McMICLLAN, and request-

ed that they both should be recalled and be asked if they had made those statements, and, if so, whether they were true or false. In this way the truth could have been easily ascertained, and, we were only anxious that this should be done whether it vindicated or convicted HALBERT.

The Grand Jury refused to comply with this request, but the next morning CAMPBELL of his own accord again went before them, acknowledged his published statement as his own and swore to its entire truth. By the refusal of the Grand Jury to make full investigation, the most important witness, McMICLLAN, was not subjected to the test.

It is clear that, if the statements of CAMPBELL and McMICLLAN published in the EAGLE were true, HALBERT was guilty. If those statements were true neither CAMPBELL nor McMICLLAN could have given testimony to the Grand Jury different from their own published statements without perjury. If they gave such different testimony to the Grand Jury either their testimony was false, or their published statements were malicious and wilful calumnies. If their testimony was the same as their published statements, then the Grand Jury were bound to indict HALBERT, unless they assumed the sole responsibility, without evidence before them discrediting the veracity of Campbell and McMICLLAN, of acting upon the principle that these two witnesses were unworthy of belief on oath. Whatever may have been their evidence in the McMICLLAN case, it could not acquit HALBERT of the most culpable misconduct and impropriety in having received money from McMICLLAN, to which he was not legally entitled, which he himself confessed to have done, and which was paid to him and retained by him as his reward for having dismissed the indictments. Much less could the evidence of Campbell and McMICLLAN have acquitted HALBERT of guilt in the other cases of corruption brought before the Grand Jury in which they were not witnesses.

George R. Gill informs us that he testified before the Grand Jury that HALBERT had offered to himself and Wm. I. Mitchell to dismiss an indictment against Peter Gray for a sum of money equal to what would have been his fee had he prosecuted Gray to conviction. The precise language in which the offer was made according to Mr. Gill's testimony was, "Oh, well; let him pay me my fee and I will let him go." The agreement not to prosecute the indictment, for the money, was made, but Mr. Gill did not know certainly whether the money was ever paid. How the Grand Jury could say that *from this evidence* HALBERT was not guilty surpasses our comprehension.

One of the Grand Jury informed us that Chas. B. Hill swore, and Mr. Hill himself confirmed the statement that he had sworn, directly and positively, that HALBERT had entered into an agreement with himself and Ben. Thomas to dismiss and did dismiss an indictment against Thomas for and in consideration of the sum of ten dollars promised to be paid to HALBERT by Thomas. And yet the Grand Jury "beg leave to state" that "this evidence" was what was before them, George T. HALBERT is not guilty of the charge preferred of "agreeing to receive mony in consideration not to prosecute an indictment." If their finding should appear to be contrary to, and not in accordance, with the evidence, it is for them to explain the glaring inconsistency.

Tue Lamden would probably laugh in the face of any one who expressed a belief in his innocence of permitting unlawful gaming in the St. Charles saloon. He was summoned and ordered to appear before the Grand Jury the next morning. He would have disliked to have confessed to the Grand Jury, as he had done to others, that he had compounded with HALBERT, and would have been still more unwilling to have perjured himself to have acquitted HALBERT. So that night he went to Cincinnati and has not yet returned. The Grand Jury made no complaint of his refusal to answer their summons.

The result has been the development of several facts. First, that in Mason County the Grand Jury system is the most ridiculous of farces. Second, that it is impossible in this county on any evidence, to have a public prosecutor arraigned for corruption. Third, that offenders may bribe the Attorney for the Commonwealth with absolute impunity to themselves and to him. The independent advantage of the general advertisement of these facts will be that one rascal may have an equal chance with every other.

This review was made necessary by the subjoined report of the Grand Jury, which was not adopted without a decided dissent on the part of a respectable minority of the body, who do not hesitate to declare that it is false and that the guilt of HALBERT was clearly proved. If to many of the people the report will appear to be in conflict, and not in accordance, with the evidence, it will not be our fault. If the mere report of the Grand Jury will, in spite of the evidence, convince any one of Mr. HALBERT's innocence, he is welcome to that advantage. We close the case and submit the facts to the people.

THE GRAND JURY'S VERDICT.
To the Hon. R. H. STANTON,
We the Grand Jury now assembled and before whom charges have been brought against the Hon. George T. HALBERT to state from the evidence, that said George T. HALBERT is not guilty of the charges preferred. JOHN T. WILSON,
Forman.

The N. Y. Sun makes the following positive assertion.

"Mr. Fish will leave the State Department, and succeed Mr. Motley as Minister to England. Mr. Hoar will resign his place as Attorney General. Mr. Fish will not be succeeded by General B. F. Butler; President Grant has never had the slightest intention of inviting General Butler into his Cabinet. The new Attorney General, in fact, is to be Mr. Mitchell, of the law office of the Indians, and it does not merit the least credence. There is not, and can not be, any cordiality of feeling between the two men, and their relations are not likely ever to become more intimate than now."

Mr. R. H. KING, a deaf mute, formerly a pupil of the Institute at Danville, a few days ago, while drinking a glass of water attempted to swallow what he supposed to be a piece of ice, but which proved to be a three-cornered piece of glass, three quarter of an inch in length and half an inch in width at one end. The pointed end stuck in his throat and remained there for forty-eight hours, until it was removed by a surgeon. Mr. KING's throat was badly lacerated, but we are glad to know that he is rapidly recovering.

Having received an intimation that, after an interview between McMICLLAN and HALBERT, and a consultation between McMICLLAN and CAMPBELL, on Thursday morning, the two latter had given testimony before the Grand Jury different from the statements made by CAMPBELL to us and others, and from the statement made by McMICLLAN which was published in the EAGLE and to the statement made to GOOGIN, we requested permission to go back before the Grand Jury on Thursday afternoon. This was conceded, and we were given just twenty minutes. In that time we read the printed statements of CAMPBELL and McMICLLAN, and request-

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It is clear that, if the statements of CAMPBELL and McMICLLAN published in the EAGLE were true, HALBERT was guilty. If those statements were true neither CAMPBELL nor McMICLLAN could have given testimony to the Grand Jury different from their own published statements without perjury. If they gave such different testimony to the Grand Jury either their testimony was false, or their published statements were malicious and wilful calumnies. If their testimony was the same as their published statements, then the Grand Jury were bound to indict HALBERT, unless they assumed the sole responsibility, without evidence before them discrediting the veracity of Campbell and McMICLLAN, of acting upon the principle that these two witnesses were unworthy of belief on oath. Whatever may have been their evidence in the McMICLLAN case, it could not acquit HALBERT of the most culpable misconduct and impropriety in having received money from McMICLLAN, to which he was not legally entitled, which he himself confessed to have done, and which was paid to him and retained by him as his reward for having dismissed the indictments. Much less could the evidence of Campbell and McMICLLAN have acquitted HALBERT of guilt in the other cases of corruption brought before the Grand Jury in which they were not witnesses.

George R. Gill informs us that he testified before the Grand Jury that HALBERT had offered to himself and Wm. I. Mitchell to dismiss an indictment against Peter Gray for a sum of money equal to what would have been his fee had he prosecuted Gray to conviction. The precise language in which the offer was made according to Mr. Gill's testimony was, "Oh, well; let him pay me my fee and I will let him go." The agreement not to prosecute the indictment, for the money, was made, but Mr. Gill did not know certainly whether the money was ever paid. How the Grand Jury could say that *from this evidence* HALBERT was not guilty surpasses our comprehension.

One of the Grand Jury informed us that Chas. B. Hill swore, and Mr. Hill himself confirmed the statement that he had sworn, directly and positively, that HALBERT had entered into an agreement with himself and Ben. Thomas to dismiss and did dismiss an indictment against Thomas for and in consideration of the sum of ten dollars promised to be paid to HALBERT by Thomas. And yet the Grand Jury "beg leave to state" that "this evidence" was what was before them, George T. HALBERT is not guilty of the charge preferred of "agreeing to receive mony in consideration not to prosecute an indictment."

If their finding should appear to be contrary to, and not in accordance, with the evidence, it is for them to explain the glaring inconsistency.

Tue Lamden would probably laugh in the face of any one who expressed a belief in his innocence of permitting unlawful gaming in the St. Charles saloon. He was summoned and ordered to appear before the Grand Jury the next morning. He would have disliked to have confessed to the Grand Jury, as he had done to others, that he had compounded with HALBERT, and would have been still more unwilling to have perjured himself to have acquitted HALBERT. So that night he went to Cincinnati and has not yet returned. The Grand Jury made no complaint of his refusal to answer their summons.

The result has been the development of several facts. First, that in Mason County the Grand Jury system is the most ridiculous of farces. Second, that it is impossible in this county on any evidence, to have a public prosecutor arraigned for corruption. Third, that offenders may bribe the Attorney for the Commonwealth with absolute impunity to themselves and to him. The independent advantage of the general advertisement of these facts will be that one rascal may have an equal chance with every other.

This review was made necessary by the subjoined report of the Grand Jury, which was not adopted without a decided dissent on the part of a respectable minority of the body, who do not hesitate to declare that it is false and that the guilt of HALBERT was clearly proved. If to many of the people the report will appear to be in conflict, and not in accordance, with the evidence, it will not be our fault. If the mere report of the Grand Jury will, in spite of the evidence, convince any one of Mr. HALBERT's innocence, he is welcome to that advantage. We close the case and submit the facts to the people.

THE GRAND JURY'S VERDICT.
To the Hon. R. H. STANTON,
We the Grand Jury now assembled and before whom charges have been brought against the Hon. George T. HALBERT to state from the evidence, that said George T. HALBERT is not guilty of the charges preferred. JOHN T. WILSON,
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The N. Y. Sun makes the following positive assertion.

"Mr. Fish will leave the State Department, and succeed Mr. Motley as Minister to England. Mr. Hoar will resign his place as Attorney General. Mr. Fish will not be succeeded by General B. F. Butler; President Grant has never had the slightest intention of inviting General Butler into his Cabinet. The new Attorney General, in fact, is to be Mr. Mitchell, of the law office of the Indians, and it does not merit the least credence. There is not, and can not be, any cordiality of feeling between the two men, and their relations are not likely ever to become more intimate than now."

Mr. R. H. KING, a deaf mute, formerly a pupil of the Institute at Danville, a few days ago, while drinking a glass of water attempted to swallow what he supposed to be a piece of ice, but which proved to be a three-cornered piece of glass, three quarter of an inch in length and half an inch in width at one end. The pointed end stuck in his throat and remained there for forty-eight hours, until it was removed by a surgeon. Mr. KING's throat was badly lacerated, but we are glad to know that he is rapidly recovering.

Having received an intimation that, after an interview between McMICLLAN and HALBERT, and a consultation between McMICLLAN and CAMPBELL, on Thursday morning, the two latter had given testimony before the Grand Jury different from the statements made by CAMPBELL to us and others, and from the statement made by McMICLLAN which was published in the EAGLE and to the statement made to GOOGIN, we requested permission to go back before the Grand Jury on Thursday afternoon. This was conceded, and we were given just twenty minutes. In that time we read the printed statements of CAMPBELL and McMICLLAN, and request-

ed that they both should be recalled and be asked if they had made those statements, and, if so, whether they were true or false. In this way the truth could have been easily ascertained, and, we were only anxious that this should be done whether it vindicated or convicted HALBERT.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY. APRIL 20, 1870.
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The workmen on Mr. A. M. January, building, are putting in the handsome iron front.

Butter is worth 40 cents in this market and eggs are selling for the small sum of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen.

Sold.—The Minkler Hotel in Aberdeen, was sold last week for \$1,893. W. E. Buck bid the house in.

Mrs. Winn, Hord & Co., shipped on Friday, 20,000 pounds of shoulders, for the eastern market.

The denizens of the Fifth Ward want their streets lighted up with gasoline—if the city fathers will give it them.

A witness up before the Grand Jury, on yesterday, was asked by the Judge how many feet there was in a yard, and replied, "There is twelve feet in a yard."

Mr. H. T. Stanton, of this city, gave one of his poetic readings under the auspices of the Louisville Lecture Association, on Friday night.

The Hoe Brigade were engaged in active operations on Market street on Monday. It is a good work, and ought to be diligently prosecuted throughout the city.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Mr. Hutchens' smoke house, on Third street, by the prompt arrival, and with their usual energy, the firemen soon succeeded in putting the fire out.

Swage Dog.—An old lady by the name of Nellie Fox, who resides on Fourth street, was attacked and severely bitten by a ferocious dog, on Thursday last. The marshal finally succeeded, after one or two attempts, in killing the dog.

It is reported that a man by the name of Brooks, who resided near Augusta, Ky., committed suicide by hanging himself. It is supposed that he was out of his mind at the time he committed the rash act. He is said to have been a member of the Church, and was always looked upon a good man.

The distillery of Howard Barnes, Co., was sold to Thomas Hoffman, last week, for \$9,500. It had cost \$30,000 at the least. Rye sold for 25 cents per bushel, and other things in proportion. The distillery and personal property were purchased by creditors, against whom there were no bids.

The murder appeal case.—The case of John Blyew and George Kinnard, convicted in the U. S. Court, for the murder of a negro family, appealed to the Supreme Court, to test the Constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, has been postponed from the 12th of April to the first Tuesday in December. There are three persons in jail, at Louisville, convicted of murder, whose fate depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter.

Circuit Court.—The spring term of the Mason Circuit Court commenced on Monday, Judge Stanton presiding. The following is the list of the Grand Jurors, reported to the Clerk of the Mason Circuit Court:

Foreman, John T. Wilson; Samuel Cahill, Backner Wallington, Washington Prather, Mike Ryan, W. W. Robb, Lewis H. Long, Peter Parker, James Tucker, John Mayhugh, Charles Gordon, John Downing, John Roads, Bryan Owings, S. S. Mauer, William E. Sedden.

We are indebted to Colonel L. B. Goggin for the following list of prizes obtained at the sale of Simeon H. Waltons, in Germantown, Bracken county, Ky., April 14, 1870.

4 aged mules.....\$125.00
1 mule.....176.00
1 ".....190.00
1 three old horse unbroke.....91.00

Fve hundred bushels corn at from eighty to ninety-three cents at the crib.

Wagons, farming implements, and buggies sold well.

Sold for other parties:
1 small mule.....\$8.00
1 mare.....10.00

The Lexington *Observer* and *Reporter* says: "Mr. Merritt W. Smith, of this county, presented us yesterday with a deposition of Daniel Boone which was written in 1797. It was taken for the purpose of perpetuating testimony in regard to land entered by Col. Boone in Mason county in 1778, when he was on his return from Indian captivity. Boone certainly knew the place, for he deposes that he roasted some meat and got some water there. The deposition is a rare relief of the sturdy old backwoodsman."

Stock sold Monday, April 11th, 1870, at Yancy & Alexander's stables, by F. M. Weeden auctioneer:

1 Cow and calf.....\$40.00
1 brown horse.....102.50
1 small mare.....52.00
1 donkey.....10.00
1 gray horse.....88.00
1 small mare.....116.00
1 sorrel mare.....132.00
1 bay mare.....75.00
1 gray mare.....127.00
1 bay horse.....125.00
1 dog.....50.00
1 old mule.....10.00

Great Auction Sale.—We call particular attention to the advertisement of the great auction sale of dry goods at Mt. Carmel, by Messrs. Mullins & Hunt. These gentlemen have for some years past had a flourishing business stand at Mt. Carmel, which they recently advertised for sale. The auction is to close out their stock at Mt. Carmel, and it will be done. It is a great chance for bargains, and the people of that vicinity should avail themselves of it. The attention of our subscribers in Lewis and Fleming is particularly directed to the inducement offered.

Artistic.—The "Germantown View" has again been transferred to canvas, and in a style that would inflame the soul of Lamar himself with emotions of aesthetic rapture. The work was executed at a cost of five hundred dollars, under a commission from a gentleman of Indiana, by Mr. Wolf, the Cincinnati artist. The artist has now on his easel a representation of the same view on a smaller scale to which he invites the attention of all persons who have a critical interest in matters of art, or of any who are interested in bits of scenery made classic and immortal by the rhapsodies of the gushing Lamar.

On Thursday last, Gov. Stevenson pardoned Daniel C. McDowell, who was convicted in Breckinridge county in 1863 of negro-stealing and sentenced to 17 years, imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary, where he has since been confined. From the record in the case, the guilt of the accused was manifest. He was from the North, and had been South in the army. Passing through, he committed the crime, as it then was, was tried, convicted, and has since served in prison as before stated. This may set down as the last of the immediate consequences of slavery in Kentucky.

George Lingensler a German, made from his farm of ninety acres near this city, in the year of 1869, a clear profit of \$2,250, besides the support of his family and paying \$500 for labor. Hard labor and good management accomplished the result. How will the figures of larger farmers on better land in this county compare with those of Lingensler?

We do not think that Horace Greeley is good authority on all subjects; for, during the war, he did "stretch the blanket" terribly; but we do believe him when he says that "the man who pays more for house rent than for advertising, don't understand his business." Some things that crop out from that old white hat are well worthy of consideration.

The Democracy of Fleming County have determined to make the race for County officers this summer without the negro votes. Their organ openly proclaims that the candidates do not want the negro votes. The *Democrat* would prefer for the negroes to vote for the Radical candidate. If the negroes do so *massacre* the race in Fleming, will, to say the least of it, be a mighty close fit.

New Goods—Low Prices.—D. S. Lane requests us to inform the people that he will shortly receive the handsomest goods ever brought to Maysville. D. D. Duty will go to New York for the purpose of purchasing the same in the present low prices, and Mr. Lane intends to astonish the multitude with the excellence of his goods of all descriptions as well as with their cheapness. Reserve your purchases until his splendid stock arrives and then buy liberally.

Baptist Anniversaries at Louisville, April 25, to May 15th—Ministers and Delegates to the above meetings, will be passed each way, at half fair on the steamers Boston and St. James, on presentation of certificates of appointment.

E. B. MORE
for Steamer Boston.
O. F. SHAW
for Steamer St. James.

Maysville, April 4, 1870.

War Claims.—Regent Bowman has succeeded in inducing the Committee on Claims, of the Senate at Washington, to report in favor of paying \$20,000 to the Kentucky University for the use of Morrison College as a hospital during the war. There is no resisting the appeals of this Regent, neither by individuals nor by bodies collective. We hope that the Senate and House will concur in the recommendations of the Committee.

The Right Spirit.—Messrs. Owens & Barkley, the popular hardware merchants of this city, request us to let the people know that they will receive the Railroad scrip, or short bonds, at their full face value, as cash payment for all goods bought from them at retail. To such purchasers they will sell at their regular cash prices. Their stock embraces everything in the hardware and cutlery line, agricultural implements, and a large assortment of boots and shoes. 21

Commissioner Delano, of the Internal Revenue Department, has issued a circular letter notifying distillers that their right to distill liquor will cease April 30th unless to distill liquor will be retained by the distillers, per diem tax on spirits was, 1869, \$612,636.78; in 1870, \$1,278,594.41, more than double that of 1869; and the distilleries, special tax on spirits in 1869 was \$1,793,473.82, while in 1870 it was \$3,804,732.39:

Southern Railroad Litigation.—The constitutionality of the law in aid of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad is to be tested in the courts. Some time ago the City Council granted a loan of \$50,000 to the Trustees of the Southern railroad, under authority of a supplementary act of the Legislature, to pay for damages to the railroads, and the distilleries, special tax on spirits in 1869 was \$1,793,473.82, while in 1870 it was \$3,804,732.39:

ALMOST CHOKED TO DEATH.—On Monday last a son of Mr. Chandler, living near Pleasant Valley, in this county, came near meeting with his death in a singular way. He and his brother, as near as we could learn, were playing around a tree, and had a bridle suspended from a limb—probably using it as a swing. One of the little fellows was playing with this swing, when, from some cause unknown to us, his neck became encircled with it, and he, without an opportunity to dislodge it, hung in the air with his feet notched away from the ground. His brother, too, much interested in his playing, did not notice the condition of the little fellow, who was too much strangled to give vocal alarm. Another member of the family, however, was fortunately near the tree, and, happening to look in the direction of it, saw the gestures and motions of the body of the suspended boy that he was in trouble. Hurrying to him, he released him from his position. The assistance was timely, as the unfortunate youth was quite black in the face and almost strangled. The necessary remedies were soon applied, and the boy, we learn, recovered fully. We give the facts as they were related to us.—*Carlisle Mercury.*

Not to be Published.—The income tax lists hereafter, at the desire of Mr. Delano will be kept out of the newspapers. Young bachelors looking for an eligible match will then be prevented from finding out how much the fathers of eligible young ladies are worth, and young spinsters engaged at the same laudable pursuit will find similar difficulties thrown in their way. And those individuals who live on a prestige of a huge figure in the list opposite their names, and paid heavy taxes for the privilege of being thought rich, will find themselves deprived of that deceptive glory. For all these reasons the desire of Mr. Delano is very commendable.

There are a good many reasons that occur to us, however, why it would be much better if the returns were all invariably published.

The people of Aberdeen have been somewhat mystified over the sudden death of a lady, by the name of Mafferty. The circumstances of the case are as near as we can learn as follows:

The deceased previous to her death lived in Lewis County on her farm, and on last Monday left home on the Boston to go to Cincinnati for the purpose of drawing her pension, whether she received her money we are not informed, but the lady who brought the body up on Saturday night, said the deceased came to her house on Tuesday, and complained of being sick, but did not think she was dangerously ill. On Thursday, she was a corpse, having left home on Monday in comparatively good health. There is a mystery attending this lady's death which probably no one will ever know. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery below Aberdeen, on Sunday last.

Proceedings of the Circuit Court.—On Wednesday, the second day of the Court, the Grand Jury returned true bills against Dudley Green, for grand larceny; Wm. Z. Taylor, for shooting and wounding in the sudden heat of passion, and for carrying concealed and deadly weapons; Asa R. Bateman, for hog stealing; Martha Hord, for grand larceny; John G. Freal, for grand larceny in stealing a skiff. The charges against Captain McClosey were dismissed. Dudley Green was found guilty of grand larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The case against Asa R. Bateman was continued. William Z. Taylor gave bail in the sum of \$300, with Harrison Taylor as surety, to make his appearance before the next session of the Court to answer the charge of shooting and wounding, in sudden heat of passion. The bond of Harrison Hubbard, held for his appearance to answer the charge of hog stealing, was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for the Sheriff of Robertson county to

compel him to show why he did not execute a bench warrant directed to him in this action, and a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties allowing them to give bail, and the cause continued.

A bench warrant was issued for Thomas Steers, charged with selling liquor to a minor.

The charges against John Chandler for keeping a tipping house were submitted, and the defendant was fined sixty dollars and costs.

Oliver P. Gregson failing to appear as prosecutor on peace recognition sworn out against Cyrus Alexander, the case was dismissed and Gregson was required to pay the costs, for which execution was issued against him.

A similar case against Jackson Sweet was dismissed by agreement, each party to pay his own costs.

No prosecutor appearing against George W. Chambers the case was dismissed and the defendant was discharged.

Sam. Jones failed to appear to answer a peace recognition, and his bond, Wm. H. Wise surety, was adjudged forfeited.

In the case of Fred Hoezel, indicted for shooting, etc., on motion of the plaintiff the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

The Clerk of the County Court reported himself indebted to the State, for different taxes received by him, in the sum of \$1,603.78, which was ordered to be paid to the Trustees of the jury fund, five per cent commission.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court reported himself indebted to the State in the sum of \$122, for taxes received on law process, which was also ordered to be paid to the Trustee of the jury fund.

On the 4th day of the Court the Grand Jury reported the following indictments, viz: Hockley, for obstructing public roads; Lucie Luttrell, for the same offense; County Judge and Justices for failing to keep the jail in good and safe condition; Samuel Jones, for maliciously stabbing another; Pat Nilan for keeping a tipping house; Dennis McCartney, for the same offense; the same for selling liquor to a minor.

The Grand Jury failed to return an indictment against Anthony Beasley for stabbing, and it was ordered that the action be dismissed and the defendant discharged and his bail exonerated.

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On the 4th day of the Court the Grand Jury reported the following indictments, viz: Hockley, for obstructing public roads; Lucie Luttrell, for the same offense; County Judge and Justices for failing to keep the jail in good and safe condition; Samuel Jones, for maliciously stabbing another; Pat Nilan for keeping a tipping house; Dennis McCartney, for the same offense; the same for selling liquor to a minor.

The Grand Jury failed to return an indictment against Anthony Beasley for stabbing, and it was ordered that the action be dismissed and the defendant discharged and his bail exonerated.

